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NEW

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MONDAY

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Come early in the day.

-ASTMAN. SCHLEICHER

& LEE Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

A FREE-TRADE VIEW

D. P. Baldwin Talks Before the Progress Club on the Wilson Bill.

Thinks It Is an Honest Effort to Equalize Public Burdens and Reduce Cost of Living.

The Progress Club was addressed yesterday afternoon by D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, who chose as his subject "The Wilson Bill." His address was in part as follows:

"The Wilson bill is an honest effort to equalize our public burdens. It proposes to reduce the cost of living by taking \$70,000,-000 to \$100,000,000 of tariff taxes off the necessities of life and still leaving our manufactures 42 per cent, average duties. It also proposes to divide the burden of federal taxation between consumption, which under McKinleyism pays it all, and accumulated wealth, which now pays nothing. This it accomplishes by a supplemental bill which taxes all incomes, personal and corporate, over \$4,000 per annum. These bills will be followed by radical measures reducing our enormous public expenses and doing away with billionairism that since 1890 has demoralized both our Congresses, creating in the McKinley Congress over 1,900 new offices. For these measures Cleveland and his supporters are venomously and fanatically attacked by the entire Republican press. If they were common horse thieves they would not be more bitterly assailed by the high-tariff press and orators.

"Forty-two per cent. tariff (such as is left after the Wilson bill takes effect) is a higher tariff than we had at any time during the war and is only 6 per cent. lower than that in effect just prior to the McKin-ley act. The wonder is that the Wilson bill is so conservative. For this reason it is ridiculed by the McKinleyists and assalled by Henry Watterson and his school as cowardly. I ask the question: 'If our manufactures can't thrive with a 42 per cent, barrier against foreign competition and with the privilege of taxing our people 42 per cent. is it not almost time that they should quit the business?" And that brings me to another question, viz.: That the McKinley tariff is a detriment not only to our farmers but to our manufacturers. For years we have had the changes swung upon our enormous accumulations of national wealth. In 1860 it was \$16,000,000,000, in 1880 \$60,000,000,000 and in 1890 \$80,000,000,000. Behold,' cried the hilarious high-tariff advocate, 'what protection hath wrought.' artificially stimulated industries which have cost our American people billions upon billions of dollars ignominiously falled and are still failing to meet an ordinary commercial crisis. Last May, June and July, when the financial storm broke upon us, these pro-tected industries were the first to shut their doors and turn their workmen on the streets and to bawl like so many calves about the threatened reduction of their subsidies. If their prosperity and wealth were genuine where is the occasion, with 42 per cent. subsidy left, for all this uproar? These 60 per cent. protected industries are crying, 'Cut us 18 per cent, and we must turn our employes into the streets.' Why not deduct this 18 per cent. out of your remaining profits? Why not be content with less gain and give your workingmen their accuscustomed wages? The truth about the matter is that the protected industries have been so overstimulated that there is no strength or backbone in them. It is the insolvent and not the solvent men that raise all the racket about hard times. The nonprotected industries, our hotels, newspapers, handcrafts, stockyards, etc., did not shut up their doors last summer nor have they discharged their employes. They have grown up in our midst, taught to expect nothing from the government and are therefore self-sustaining and solvent. 'You can't raise an oak in a conservatory.

Artificial heat under a glass roof will only make shrubs-pretty enough to look at and talk about, but utterly worthless for the purpose of strength and endurance. So with these boasted protected industries. They are are all fair weather establishments, and will go to the wall every time when a squall comes. They are like a rich man's son who can always, in times of troubles, go to his father's pocketbook. It is the poor boys who have to 'root hog, or die,' that make the strong men. There is another reason why McKinleyism is a detriment to its beneficiaries. It converts them into political machines. There is no such thing as mixing manufacturing with politics and making a success of it, any more than mixing politics and religion. Politics is one thing; business another, and, like oil and water, you can't mix thera. If you try, you will find that politics is the oil of the firm and industry the water, and the oil will come out on top and the water underneath "But the worst effect of McKinleyism up-

on its protected pets is the moral effect of taxing the many for the beneof the few. Sound morals are indispensible to busnless prosperity. Any industry whose life and prosperity is founded upon forced contributions in the long run will go to the wall. Cover it up as you will, the essence of McKinleyism is the power of the United States government to compel its people to buy products of the manufacturers at an artificial and government-fixed price.'

The Food Exhibit.

The decorators and lady managers of the Girls' Industrial School will take possession of Tomlinson Hall this morning and prepare the same for the opening of the food exposition, which occurs at noon to-morrow with a New England Lunch. The ladies have already sold over \$1,500 worth of tickets.

A. O. U. W. Social.

The A. O. U. W. of the city will give a social and literary entertainment at their rooms in the Circle to-night. An address will be delivered by D. A. Perrigrine, State

New hat-racks at Wm. L. Elder's.

THE OFFICES TO FILL

Over Two Dozen Changes to Be Made in This County Next Fall.

List of the Candidates-Value of the Offices Under the New Fee and Salary Law.

There will be over two dozen offices in Marion county and Center township to be at the election next fall, and in addition to these the voters will help elect a State ticket. There is but little doubt of a complete change in the political complexion of the county and township offices, and in 1895 the courthouse, from basement to roof, will be filled with Republicans. The new fee and salary law will take effect with the new officers, and the immense sums now dished out by the county as perquisites will be largely curtailed. There will probably be a saving of no less than \$50,000 a year to the county. There will be a further large saving to the taxpayers of the county when a Republican Board of County Commissioners is elected, for the reckless administration of the County Commissioners has left the county in such shape that a reform is imperative. There will be no borrowing on the quiet of large sums from Sterling R. Holt at a big rate of interest, without the shadow of compe-

The Democratic hope of carrying the county next fall has been so faint that the leaders recently went among a number of the faithful and announced that some candidates just actually had to announce themselves. A show had to be made. It was further given out that the men who came out early would be given the best treatment in the convention, and that they would get the honor, if nothing else. The Hendricks Club leaders took a great deal of this persuasion upon themselves, and as a result there have been a few announcements during the last week. It has been hinted that the men who sacrifice themselves this fall will receive the most respectful hearing if it should come to pass that G. Cleveland puts Mr. Sahm into the postoffice. The Republican sentiment, as well as the Democratic, is in favor of an early county convention.

THE MORE IMPORTANT OFFICES. It is recognized by the politicians that the treasurership of Marion county will be the best paying office in the county under the new fee and salary law. Sterling R. Holt's term expires on Sept. 4, 1895, the office being a two-year one, but his successor will be elected this fall. The salary of the office will be \$12,000 a year, and out of this the treasurer is expected to pay his own clerical hire. About \$8,000 will cover the expenses of the office. He gets, in addition, \$2,000 a year for acting as treasurer for the city, but the new vehicle and the sprinkling taxes, together with the improvement taxes, increases the expenses for clerical hire sufficiently to offset this salary. However, the treasurer has the use of the city's funds. The money made by the treasurer is from the use of the immense sum intrusted to his charge. Mr. Holt makes a large sum each year off the use of these funds of the county and city. The Democratic candidates for the nomination are George Hunter McCaslin and W. H. Russe, who are making a canvass even this early in the season. Russe has been a candidate for a long time. The Republican candidates are, quite naturally, more numerous than the Democratic ones. The list of those who are either avowed candidates or whose friends are booming them for the nomination includes William H. Schmidt, William Kothe, R. R. Shiel, John Johnson, Philip Reich-wein and N. S. Byram.

The fee and salary law has also had, or rather will have, a big effect on the county clerk's office, now held by John R. Wilson. Under the new law it will pay \$19,500 a year, the clerk to pay his own expenses, which, under the present incumbent, amount to about \$15,000 a year. The office is a four year one, Mr. Wilson's term expiring Nov. 15, 1894. The Republican candidates mentioned for the nomination include Councilman A. A. Young, Aurelius J. Joyce, D. W. Grubbs and John W. Bowlus. Harry Springsteen, a deputy now in the office is the only candidate for the Democratic

nomination Thomas Taggart has been enjoying the fat emoluments of the auditor's office for some time, but his successor will not find such fat pickings. The office will pay \$17,-000 a year, and the incumbent must pay expenses running from \$11,000 to \$12,000 annually. The term of office is four years, Mr. Taggart's term expiring Nov. 4, 1895, a year after the election. The Republican candidates for the nomination are Harry B Smith, who made such an able fight at the head of the city committee, and John W. Browning, who had the party nomination before. Dr. Theodore Wagner's name is being mentioned by his friends. The only Democratic candidate is E. M. Johnson, no one in the party having any hope of wresting the nomination from him. He is Mr. Taggart's chief deputy

Although the sheriff's fees have been largely reduced that official will have enough to live on even after the new law becomes effective. He will have a salary of \$12,000, out of which he will have to pay annual expenses amounting to about \$10,-000. He will have roomy residence quarters at the new jail and will still be allowed 40 cents a day for each prisoner he boards. In taking prisoners to the penitentiary he will be allowed actual traveling expenses. The office will probably net about \$5,000 year, and is good for two years. Sheriff Emmett's term expires Dec. 15 of the present year. The Republican candidates mentioned so far include Cyrus J. Clark, Edward Dunn, Steve Crawford, Joseph Boswell, Wm. Grover, T. P. Shuffelton, W. P. Long, M. C. Davis and Al W. Moore. The Democratic list includes Sheriff Emmett, Lon McClelland, Gus Barthel and Robert Cory, of Wayne township. The list of Republican candidates for the recordership nomination seems almost without end. Each day new candidates come in and others drop out. The list, subject to revision, is as follows: Charles Krauss, Theodore Stein, Al Taffe, W. S. Lockman, Robert E. Groff, E. J. Conway, Ben Franklin, Wm. E. Schilling, A. D. Shaw, Cal S. Darnell, Charles Dennis, Wm. Wiegel. The Democratic candidates are Maurice Donnelly, the incumbent, Joseph Hunter, E. G. Farmer and Mart Anderson. The salary of the office is \$11,000, with \$8,000 or \$9,000 expenses to be deducted. There are absolutely no pickings. The officer elected will take charge of the office ten days after election on account of the death of Mr. Carson, who was chosen at the last

MINOR OFFICES AND JUDGES. The county assessor's office pays \$1,800 a year, but there will be no election this year, the incumbent's term expiring in 1896. The coroner's office, as run under the present administration, will create a wealthy man in a few years, if no change is made in the office. The new law does not change the fees of the office, but publie opinion will probably have effect in cutting off the exorbitant fees as now charged against the county and allowed by the County Commissioners. Dr. Beck's friends claim that he is only making \$4,000 a year out of the office, but there are others who think he is getting much nearer \$10,000. His term expires Nov. Is of the present year, two years being allowed to each term. Several candidates are expected to develop within the next few weeks. The office will not go begging. The Board of County Commissioners will

undoubtedly be Republican. Members are to be elected from the First and Third districts. The salary of each commissioner is \$1,800 a year. Commissioner Hunter's term expires Dec. 1, 1895, and Stout's on Dec. 1, 1894. The Republican candidates for the First district include E. J. McVey, James E. Greer and Charles Negley; from the Third, George C. Thompson, Wm. Harding, Wm. Kinnan, W. W. Webb, Marshall Pugh, Frank Osborn and Jasper Guion. Democratic candidates: From the First, Solomon Pflender, Henry Brown and William Schleicher; from the Third, Furman Stout and Elias B. Swift.

The judge of the Criminal Court receives

a salary of \$2,500 and serves for four years. Judge Cox's term expires Nov. 15, 1894.
Democratic candidate, ex-Police Judge Buskirk; Republican candidates, W. H. Ripley, D. M. Bradbury, Frank McCray, Vincent Clifford and C. B. Feibleman. The Superior Court judgeships pay \$4,000 a year. Judge Harper's term expires the present year, while Judge Bartholomew will remain till 1896. The term for which Judge Taylor was elected also expires the present year. Among the Republican names mentioned are those of Albert W. Wishard, Lawson M. Harvey, Charles Dryer, Vinson Carter, John L. McMaster and Will V. Rooker, Democratic candidates: F. J. Rein-hard, W. W. Spencer and J. E. McCul-

The prosecuting attorney of Marion county is paid in fees. He is said to make all the way from \$4,000 to \$8,000 a year. Among the Republican candidates are C. S. Wilt- Barley and oat flour at Van Pelt's.

sie, George W. Spahr and James Leathers. The Democrats will consider John W. Kealing and Joseph Bell. The probate commissioner of this county is appointed by the Circuit Court. The successor to Judge Brown, of the Circuit Court, will not be elected this fall. The county superintendent of schools was elected last June by the township trustees of the county A township trustee is to be elected this year to succeed Mr. Gold. The salary of the office is \$2,500. Mr. Gold is disqualified from holding the office again. A township assessor will also be chosen. Among the Republican candidates for this office, which yields \$2,500 a year, are Eugene Saulcy and Hughes W. White. John W. DeBusk and John McDonald are Democratic candidates. Six representatives and three senators are also to be chosen in November. Candidates have not yet begun to develop. Six justices of the peace will also be elected.

INCREASE IN FORCES

A Number of Local Factories Encouraged at the Situation.

Prospects for Extensive Building-Lounge Business Improving-At the Starch Works-Industrial Notes.

At the Builders' Exchange the contractors are more cheerful. There is a good deal of inquiry as to the cost of building material and cost of construction at the present time, and the prospective cost in the early spring and summer. People who have a little loose money or vacant lots are seriously considering the question of building, and there are good prospects that a number of fine residence will be built in the next few months. Parties are considering the question of erecting good blocks on business streets on which in-ferior buildings are now standing.

Large Orders for Export. The increase in foreign orders for milling machinery is noticeable among those progressive mill furnishers who reach out after this class of business. One of the members of a firm of millers whose headquarters are at Odessa, Russia, but operating mills at many other points in the empire, in fact, the largest millers in Russia, when at the world's fair saw the bran packer in operation which is manufac tured by Nordyke & Marmon Company, and which formed a part of one of their exhibits, and was so favorably impressed with it that he ordered four packers to be shipped to Odessa. Seven more have been ordered, making eleven in all. These last ones go to different points in Russia, where they will doubtless be something of a revelation to the native miller unaccustomed to that neatness and efficiency which characterizes American milling appliances over the European productions. Among other recent foreign shipments made by Nerdyke & Marmon Company is a fifty-barrel full roller mill to San Luis Potosi, Mexico: a large lot of special machinery and power connections to Paracuaro, Mexico; com-plete milling plant, including engine and boiler, to Chihuahua, Mexico; corn milling machinery to Australia, Hamburg, Germany, Brussels, Belgium, and a shipment of flour mill machinery to the Argentine Republic. They also have orders for milling machinery from Callipullo, Chile, and Bombay, India, and have just received an order for a complete roller process mill of fifty barrels' capacity from Orizaba, Mex-

Summer Supply of Ice. Parties from Wisconsin were here last week negotiating with some large ice packers for a supply of ice the coming summer, and it was proposed to commence at once shipping the ice to Indianapolis while the roads were anxious for business and would carry it at a \$2.30 rate per ton from Madison. Wis. The cold snap of Thursday temporarily stopped negotiations, but yesterday it was thought the prospects for ice were not such as to make it advisable to abandon the idea of shipping it in here from

Brighter for the Lounge Makers. One of the proprietors of the United States lounge manufactory states that during the last two weeks there has been a decided increase in orders and at the present time the company is working a full force of men full time. On Monday last the Stechhan company started up with half force eight hours a day and on Feb. 1 Thomas Madden & Son will start up with full force and on full time. There are four other lounge manufactories, and in each case the outlook is reported brighter.

Cart Business Improving. D. M. Parry, president of the Parry Mafiufacturing Company, states that he is surprised and greatly gratified at the manner in which orders are coming in, they being largely in excess of the first three weeks of January, 1893. The works have now over 400 people employed in the various departments and orders are on hand to keep them busy until April 1. These works in the year 1893 turned out 43,113 jobs; 27,260 were four-wheeled vehicles, the remainder carts.

The Starch Works Busy. Manager Piel, of the National Starch Works Company, states that the company is now running about the full capacity of the plant and full time. Within the last few weeks home orders have increased and for some time past export business, which is one of the chief outlets, has been good. The works are now converting 3,500 bushels of corn a day into starch.

Industrial Notes. Contractor Pierson says in erecting

walls of the new industrial school building 2,500,000 bricks will be required. The Comstock & Coonse Company are working full time and with more men than at any time during the last few months. The Jenney Electric Motor Company last week sold a carload of electrical apparatus to go to New England, a \$2,500 plant to Chicago, and a \$2,000 plant to Kentucky. The Putnam Spring Mattress Company recently incorporated and locating at the Ingalls suburb, last week purchased from Wright & Wright an engine to run their

The situation begins to brighten with the bicycle works. The Central Cycle Company has nearly its full force, one hundred men, at work full time, and the other works are increasing their forces. The Sheridan brick works are running

steadily. Beside orders for bricks for general use, they now have contracts to furnish over 5,000,000 bricks for sewers now in process of construction in this city. The Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company has secured the contract for the terra cotta work for the Garfield Building, to be built on Euclid avenue, in Cleveland, O., at a cost of \$285,000. This, with other work that they have on hand, will enable them to run their works on full time with full force for the next four months. Other contracts are pending and they feel that they will be

kept busy during the entire year. The Sinker-Davis works have got their force up to 125 men and are working nine hours. The president of the company says that he is much encouraged over the increase in business since the first of the year. Contracts to keep the works busy with their present force until the first of May are on hand,

The plant of the Standard wheel works, west of the river, now has a spurt of business, giving employment to about three hundred men, which is the full force of the works. The men are all working ten hours. Some departments are working eleven hours and forty minutes a day. Other plants belonging to the company are not in running condition, and consequently all the work has been thrown to this plant. In the latter part of November a tiring department was added and twenty-five additional men were given employment. The works are now turning out a daily average of about 350 sets

Professor Sims Failed to Appear. Prof. Walter Sims, who was to have delivered a lecture at Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the local A. P. A., did not make his appearance and consequently the large crowd who had gathered in the corridors awaiting his arrival were disappointed. Another unaccountable thing about the disappointment was the nonopening of the hall. The janitor could not be found, and the people were compelled to await in the cold. It is not known why Sims failed to show up.

Boy Burglars at Haughville. Last night, at 7 o'clock, two boys were seen in the grocery of John Woods, in Haughville. As the lights were turned down summoned and caught the intruders, who were mere boys. They gave their names as Dickinson, and said that they lived on Springfield streat, in Indianola. Entrance was gained by smashing in a rear window.

Tenth Anniversary of the Rejuvenation of Plymouth Church.

Touching References to the Belovea Osear C. McCulloch-Dr. O. S. Runnels's Address-Mr. Dewhurst's Sermon.

The new Plymouth Church has made itself ten years of history. The tenth anniversary of its opening was celebrated befittingly yesterday, the morning service being largely commemorative of the important occasion on the 27th day of January, 1884, when the late Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch started the church upon its mission of usefulness in its new home. Portraits of this well-known and greatlylamented pastor were conspicuous on the platform yesterday, which was made beautiful by palms, ferns and other plants. while a few tall Easter lilies bent gracefully here and there over their less conspicuous companions. The musical portion of the services was more than ordinarily attractive. Copies of the sermon on "Abundant Life," preached by Mr. Mc-Culloch at the opening of the church ten years ago, were distributed to each of the Sunday school children, who occupied seats together near the platform, and to all who asked for them after the services.

Dr. O. S. Runnels addressed the congregation at some length on memoirs of Plymouth Church, saying, among other things, that seventeen years ago this coming summer the church began a new life, Mr. Mc-Culloch taking the helm, "Accidents" being the subject of his inaugural sermon. The speaker sketched briefly the minister's sermon at that time, telling how men were drawn to him and to the church in such numbers that it soon became evident wider facilities were needed. According to Mr. McCulloch's idea it was necessary to provide a place where all could come and express a longing desire to be better; a place where everyone could be admitted without being confronted with knotty questions, where it was not a question of how many points of difference are there between us, out in what respect do we think alike. The creed was relegated to a place with medieval curios and the church door left as wide open as that of Christ's church. The work of the institute, like that of the pulpit, the Doctor said, was all an expression of Christ's work. The opposition met with from various ministers was briefly referred to with the statement that now Plymouth's features had, many of them, been adopted by other churches, and all opposition was now dead. The spires of the churches were everywhere being tipped to the rising sun and from far and near have come committees and letters asking the details of Plymouth's work. Scattered up and down the earth are travelers who have drunk from Plymouth's fountain and it will be a better world after this church has done its "There will be," concluded the "more faith in God, more faith in man, more charity and tolerance in man's weakness." PLYMOUTH INSTITUTE WORK.

Miss Emma Taylor followed with a short address on the special work of Plymouth Institute. She quoted from Mr. McCulloch's sermon of ten years ago, what he had to say about educational Christianity, and his declaration that what Peter Cooper did in a large way they must do in a small way. Plymouth Institute was organized in the fall of 1884, for the purpose of bringing young people together for moral, social and intellectual advancement. Since then one hundred classes have been organized and over 1,500 names enrolled in them. All the common branches except physiology have been taught. For six years a modern literature class was kept up and a general literature class has been continuous feature. A reading room with forty-three different periodicals has been kept open since the organization of the institute. Life-long friendships have been formed. Through the story of this

Miss Taylor said Mr. McCulloch's name ever appears. He died believing other hands would carry on this work and they have. The institute has prospered and the back-ward look taken to-day, said she, was only taken in love, their motto being look forward, not backward. She thought an endowment growing from small beginnings might be started and the institute work established in other parts of the city. Grounds for summer outing were suggested as an excellent feature to increase the institute's usefulness. Its great needs have always been met by great efforts and courage. "It must not be thought that anything is too good to be true, for it is the best things that are true, so let the institute push forward in its good work," concluded Miss Taylor in her review of that interesting and valuable adjunct of Plymouth Church. The pastor, Rev. Frederic E. Dewburst took for his text the fourteenth verse of the twelfth chapter of Second Corinthians, "For I seek not yours but you."

"Retrospects and memories," said he, "are but the pavements for progress. We rise upon the stepping stones of our past selves to higher things. We must turn from the study of history to the study of prophecy in order that the next generation may have its history as the basis for its own inspira-tion and its own progress. Unless the past thus furnishes the inspiration for the future, life will of necessity be truncated; it will be a case of arrested development, like Giotto's tower, 'wanting still the glory of a spire.' It has been a joy and a gratifica-tion to us all to-day to take up these memories and experiences of the past ten years. Much that was prophecy, desire and expectation ten years ago has become history, has become life and is written in the living tables of many hearts that have been touched by the influences that have gone forth from this place. So rapidly do events move on, so swiftly has much of the social and religious thinking become transformed that some of the methods proposed for this church ten years ago and which had about them the impression of novelty are now almost commonplace in the thought and method of many churches throughout the land. What was regarded then as novel perhaps to the point of doubtful expediency is at last eagerly copied and imitated, re-minding one of Tennyson's fable of the

"'Most can raise the flowers now,

For all have got the seed.' "But I am sure that if the voice which ten years ago spoke to you the message of abundant life could speak audibly to you to-day it would be in the spirit of Moses' words to the people of Israel: 'Go forward.' The message would be still that of abundant life, and the abundant life is inex-haustible life. The most significant thing in this modern reawakening of Christianity is not the substitution of a new formula for an old one, a new set of rules for the old set, a new static condition in place of the old static condition, but it is the substitution of a dynamic condition for a static, the putting of life in the place of formula, rule and tradition. The immediate meaning of Paul in the words of the text was that he was not after the money of the Corinthians but after themselves; his work among them was not grounded in self-interest but in the general human interest. The movement was outward, not inward." PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Dewhurst referred to the conflict of authority between Emperor Henry of Germany and Pope Hildebrand, over eight hundred years ago, and which resulted in the latter's triumph, as one of the most dramatic events in the history of the church, one which signalized the very climax of the inward or concentrating movement in Christianity. He then called attention to another of the significant crises in the history of mankind when, nearly four hundred years ago, Martin Luther was nailing up his theses on the church door at Wur-temberg, proclaiming the truth which had come to him as a great insight, as a fresh revelation—that the just shall live by faith. He thought that, standing to-day almost upon the threshold of the twentieth century, the world was approaching another of these peaks of spiritual development from whose summit life can be looked out upon more clearly.

"The spiritual approach to men," con-nued the reverend gentleman, "is tinued less assertive and more indirect. It is not so much an assault as a persuasion. It is a true growth in spirituality that is marked by an increasing reverence for the sacredness of the soul and its experience, and that hesitates to put foot upon the threshold without invitation. I never so much in all my life wished that I hadn't any soul as once in college days when a big but zealous under-classman put his arm about me in a patron-izing manner and asked me how it was with and the doors securely fastened, they were suspected as robbers. Marshal Harmon was summoned and caught the intruders, who other soul, but they are rare moments; they cannot be manufactured to order; they can-not be made the method of religious appeal may seem to have forgotten that which is

DECADE OF NEW LIFE central, the highest welfare of the indi-vidual being, but it is not really so. The sun does not command the flower to reveal

pain, pour upon it and the soul will begin to live. Can we not believe that? Can we not trust it as the divine method?" WORK OF THE CHURCH. Mr. Dewhurst then quoted from Mr. Mc-Culloch's sermon of a decade ago an extract marking out a line of work for the church, and said that ten years have seen the fulfillment of part of this hope, and an-

its heart, but the sun shines all silently, and the petals of the flower unfold and the whole flower turns its soul in loving friend-ship to the light. The rain does not say:

'Uncover the roots of your being and show me what you are like.' But the rain fails all gently, and it finds its way down to

the roots and they drink up the rain and the tree puts on vitality and strength. Surround a soul with what God made it to live on and the soul turns to God. Let the

sun of all that is true and healthful shine upon it, let the rain of all that is needful to life, though it be storm of sorrow and of

other ten years ought to see a much ampler fulfillment. "It is," said he, "a very simple outlet to one's benevolent and social impulses to give aid and relief to those who ask it, but

when I discover that I have to consult not

only my own impulses and conscience, but to consider the effect of what I am doing

upon the recipient of my benevolence, it is

not so clear sailing by half. The only ex-cuse for any man's being rich, ultimately,

indeed, the only right of his being rich, is that he use his riches. I do not say this in an inflammatory or socialistic spirit, but in the calmest possible conviction. To disburse in an individual way is folly and madness. If all the wealth of the world were equalized to-day the old inequality would be assumed before a year had expired. But to disburse in a collective way, to administer the trust put in one's keeping for the common good—that is the great privilege and responsibility of the men who by the faculty of acquisitiveness or the accident of inheritance are the owners of the five talents or the ten. Many men of wealth are waking up to the responsibility that is upon them; in the ears of many more the rising bell is still ringing, while they drowsil long for a little more slumber. But it is not only material wealth that finds the sphere of service in the collective life of man. Some are millionaires in the accumulation of stocks and bonds, others are millionaires in the accumulation of treasures of the mind, others still in practical sagacity and experience. All are needed. The one great problem is how to get what each possesses wisely and helpfully administered to all the rest."
Mr. Dewhurst referred to the contributions of multitudes of people of coins, pieces of jewelry, etc., for the casting of the world's fair bell—a likeness of the old Liberty Bell—and which, when cast altogether into this new liberty bell, gave out clear, clarion tone. The old bell was senting the collective life, proclaimed the new note. "Is it not prophetic?" said he, in conclusion. "Into the common life and the common weal we each cast that which we have, that which is precious to us. You, brother, bring of your wealth, you of your knowledge, you of your counsel and wisdom, you of your good cheer and companionship. We all bring what we have, and from the common gifts there comes forth a life resonant and melodious with all that has gone into it. It resounds as the old life, that dealt merely with the individual,

> well pleased." Both the morning and evening services were largely attended. The latter were brief, consisting almost altogether of music. The musical programmes on both ocgave much pleasure. A COMMANDER IN TOWN.

can no longer do. It peals forth and pro-

claims the coming day, the day of peace on earth and among men in whom God is

Wm. A. Clark, Head of the Union Veteran Legion, on an Inspection Tour. National Commander William A. Clark, of the Union Veteran Legion, is at the Denison. He arrived in this city at noon yester-

day, having come directly from Cincinnati He is making a tour of inspection of the various legions throughout the country. "I expect to remain in your city," said he,

yesterday afternoon, "for several days, that is if I can get away from my friends," and he looked at those present, expecting their consent, but was rewarded by only emphatic shakes of the head. "You see how it is," continued he. "We

are all such friends that when a number of us get together it is the hardest work in the world for us to separate. The Union Veteran Legion is composed of soldiers that saw service of not less than two years prior to the time when the system of drafting and the offering of bounties was in vogue. I have, as I said before, been on an inspecting tour of the various legions. I am on my way to the Western States from a trip through the New England and Atlantic States where I found the order prospering and enrolling members every day. A few days ago I had the honor of enrolling Gov-ernor McKinley and Ex-Lieutenant Governor Lyon, of Ohio, at Columbus. I am surprised at the growth of the order, for it has been so gradual yet so large that I could hardly believe it myself until an inspection. Mr. Clark is being informally entertained by his soldier friends, who are numerous throughout the city. He will leave Tuesday morning for Louisville.

In the afternoon, accompanied by a number of his friends, Commander Clark called on ex-President Harrison. There will be a camp fire and an enter-tainment at the hall of the Geo. H. Thomas Post on Delaware street this evening in honor of Commander Clark. The following interesting programme has been prepared: Music, orchestra; opening, ritualistic; song "America," audience; address of welcome, Col. T. B. Linn; response, National Com-mander Wm. A. Clark; address, president of Auxiliary, No. 22, Mrs. Ella Zinn; music, "Battle song," quartet; address Past National Commander Wm. H. Tucker; music, "Old Kentucky," quartet; address, Past Colonel Geo. W. Spahr; music, "Old Glory." quartet; camp fire stories, songs, music, by comrades and visitors.

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